

SHPPS 2006

SCHOOL HEALTH POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STUDY

Tobacco-Use Prevention

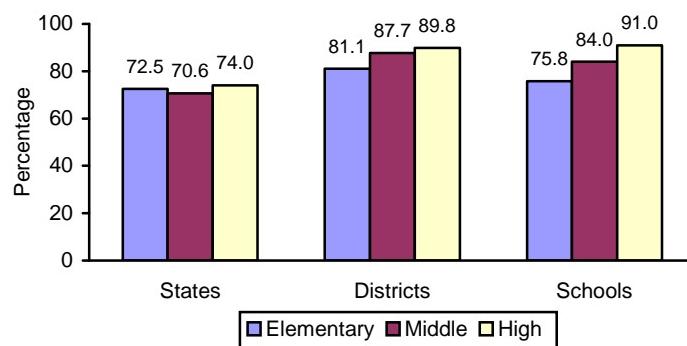
Health Education

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- 82.4% of states and 67.5% of districts provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on tobacco-use prevention to those who teach health education.
- 21.4% of elementary school classes and required middle school and high school health education courses had a teacher who received staff development on tobacco-use prevention.

About SHPPS: SHPPS is a national survey periodically conducted to assess school health policies and programs at the state, district, school, and classroom levels. Comprehensive results from SHPPS 2006 are published in the *Journal of School Health*, Volume 77, Number 8, October 2007.

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools That Required Teaching Tobacco-Use Prevention, by School Level



Percentage of Schools in Which Teachers Taught* Tobacco-Use Prevention Topics as Part of Required Instruction, by School Level

Topic	Elementary	Middle	High
Health effects of environmental tobacco smoke or secondhand smoke	67.6	77.9	87.1
How to avoid environmental tobacco smoke or secondhand smoke	60.0	74.2	82.0
Influence of the media on tobacco use	52.3	74.9	85.9
Resisting peer pressure to use tobacco	73.4	78.0	88.7
Short-term health consequences of cigarette smoking	68.8	78.5	87.4
Short-term health consequences of using smokeless tobacco	46.3	73.1	85.3
Social or cultural influences on tobacco use	52.9	73.4	81.9

* In at least 1 elementary school class or in at least 1 required health education course in middle schools or high schools.

Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services

- The percentage of states that required districts or schools to provide tobacco-use prevention services in one-on-one or small-group sessions increased from 19.6% in 2000 to 40.0% in 2006.¹

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- 66.0% of states and 43.9% of districts provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on tobacco-use prevention services to school nurses.
- 53.1% of states and 33.4% of districts provided funding for staff development or offered staff development on tobacco-use cessation services to school nurses.

Percentage of Schools Providing Tobacco-Use Prevention Services in One-on-One or Small-Group Sessions

Location	Schools
At school by health services or mental health and social services staff	79.7
Through arrangements with organizations or professionals outside the school	24.6

¹ Selected changes between 2000 and 2006 are included if they met at least 2 of 3 criteria ($p < .01$ from a t-test, a difference greater than 10 percentage points, or an increase by at least a factor of 2 or decrease by at least half). Variables are not included if they did not meet these criteria or if no comparable variable existed in both survey years.

Health Services and Mental Health and Social Services (continued)

During the 2 years preceding the study:

- 43.5% of school health services coordinators who served as study respondents received staff development on tobacco-use prevention services and 32.8% received staff development on tobacco-use cessation services.

School Policy and Environment

- 38.0% of states, 55.4% of districts, and 63.6% of schools prohibited all tobacco use in all locations.²

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools with Tobacco-Use Prevention Policies That Prohibited Cigarette Smoking and Smokeless Tobacco Use in All Locations*			
Policy	States	Districts	Schools
Prohibited cigarette smoking			
Students	70.0	95.2	93.1
Faculty and staff	47.1	78.4	83.2
Visitors	46.9	65.2	73.4
Prohibited smokeless tobacco use			
Students	64.6	90.8	87.7
Faculty and staff	44.0	73.0	81.6
Visitors	46.0	62.6	71.9

* School buildings, outside on school grounds, on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events.

- The percentage of states with policies that prohibited all tobacco use in all locations² increased from 24.5% in 2000 to 38.0% in 2006, and the percentage of schools with such policies increased from 46.3% to 63.6%.

Percentage of States, Districts, and Schools with Policies Prohibiting Tobacco Advertisements			
Policy	States	Districts	Schools
Prohibited tobacco advertisements			
In school buildings	38.8	84.2	95.8
Outside on school grounds, including parking lots and playing fields	36.7	83.3	96.2
On school buses or other vehicles used to transport students	40.8	81.9	96.3
In school publications	36.7	82.1	95.6
Through sponsorship of school events	23.9	79.8	95.9
In all 5 locations	21.7	75.2	93.1
Prohibited students from wearing tobacco brand-name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters on it	14.6	80.5	90.8

- The percentage of schools posting signs marking a tobacco-free school zone increased from 42.4% in 2000 to 54.1% in 2006.
- 37.8% of middle schools and high schools had or participated in a youth empowerment or advocacy program related to tobacco-use prevention.

² Prohibited 1) cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use among all students, all faculty and staff, and all school visitors in school buildings, outside on school grounds, on school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus, school-sponsored events; and 2) cigar or pipe smoking by all students, all faculty and staff, and all school visitors.

Where can I get more information? Visit www.cdc.gov/shpps or call 800-CDC INFO (800-232-4636).



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

